

JUVENILE DETENTION PROFILE SURVEY

ANNUAL REPORT 2005



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
INTRODUCTION.....	4
POPULATION AND FACILITY OCCUPANCY.....	5
Average Daily Population (ADP).....	5
Facility ADP	6
Juvenile Halls	6
Camps.....	7
Juveniles in Other Detention Settings	7
Facility Capacity Need and Crowding	8
Average Length of Stay.....	9
Juvenile Hall Bookings.....	10
DETAINEE CHARACTERISTICS, MENTAL HEALTH AND BEHAVIORAL ISSUES	11
Distribution of Charges.....	11
Detention Disposition.....	11
Gender of Juveniles in Custody	13
Age Distribution	13
Critical Identifiers.....	14
Mental Health Issues.....	16
Suicide Attempts.....	16
Assaults on Staff.....	17
Escapes.....	17
PERSPECTIVE	18
APPENDICES	19

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Corrections Standards Authority (CSA) began collecting data from county juvenile detention facilities via the Juvenile Detention Profile Survey (JDPS) in 1999. The JDPS currently collects data from 123 juvenile detention facilities in 51 jurisdictions on a monthly and quarterly basis.

The following is a snapshot of significant findings for 2005:

- The total average daily population (ADP) for all local juvenile detention options (i.e., juvenile halls, camps, and home detention) was **13,524**.
- The ADP for juvenile halls and camps was **10,900**. The average Rated Capacity (RC), or beds that meet Title 15 and 24 minimum standards, was **13,351**.
- The ADP for juvenile halls was **6,825**; the average RC was **7,904**. The highest one-day population, however, reached **7,588**, which is **11%** greater than the ADP and **4%** less than the RC.
- The ADP for camps was **4,075**; the average RC for camps was **5,477**.
- An average of **2,624** juveniles, or **19%** of the total number of juveniles detained, were in "other detention settings."
- There were over **111,000** bookings into juvenile halls during 2005, which is equivalent to an average of **305** bookings each day.
- Depending on the computational procedure, the average length of stay in juvenile halls was estimated to be between **21.2** and **22.3** days.
- **64%** of the juveniles booked into juvenile hall, and **69%** of the juveniles committed to camps, were charged with a felony.
- **82%** of the ADP in juvenile halls, and **89%** of the population in camps, was male. The percentage of males in both juvenile halls and camps has been decreasing since the inception of the JDPS.
- **77%** of juveniles in detention facilities were between **15 and 17 years of age**.

INTRODUCTION

The Corrections Standards Authority (CSA) implemented the Juvenile Detention Profile Survey (JDPS) in January 1999 as an instrument to provide state and local decision makers with timely and comprehensive information about the changing population – and needs – of local juvenile detention facilities. Through collaboration with local partners, primarily county probation departments, the CSA developed a survey instrument for capturing data that are critical to strategic planning related to facility design, detention programming and resource distribution in juvenile detention systems.

One of the primary objectives of the JDPS is to track the population level in California's local juvenile detention facilities. In addition to gathering statistics on the average daily population and highest one-day count in these facilities, the JDPS collects data on the use of different non-facility-based custody options. The JDPS also gathers data on the characteristics of detained juveniles that are critical in making decisions about what programs to provide and where to allocate resources (e.g., gender, age, type of offense, disposition and mental health needs).

During 2005, each county probation department that operated a detention facility submitted both monthly and quarterly data to the CSA. The monthly survey requests facility or placement-specific data on gender, offense, disposition status and daily population. This form also gathers county-level data on detainees' mental health issues, early releases and the number of certain types of bookings. The quarterly survey gathers county-level data on detained juveniles by certain identifiers (e.g., awaiting placement or transport, suspected criminal illegal alien and remand to adult court), age distributions in halls and camps, average length of stay, incidence of assault, escapes and attempted or completed suicides. The CSA aggregates all data and reports findings on a quarterly basis. The averages for the data in this report are averages of the four quarters of data that were reported during 2005.¹

The CSA continues to incrementally improve the quality of the data by ensuring that administrators of local juvenile detention systems remain involved in the refinement of the survey process, which is now in its seventh full year of operation. Because trends become more apparent over time, the JDPS will enable the CSA to continue providing key decision makers with information that is critical to planning for future juvenile detention needs.

¹ Data depicted in this report may vary slightly from previously published reports. Occasionally, errors in historical data are found and corrected. These changes are relatively rare and have not altered our conclusions regarding trends. If data have changed, please assume that subsequent data has been submitted and updated, and that the most recent data is the most accurate.

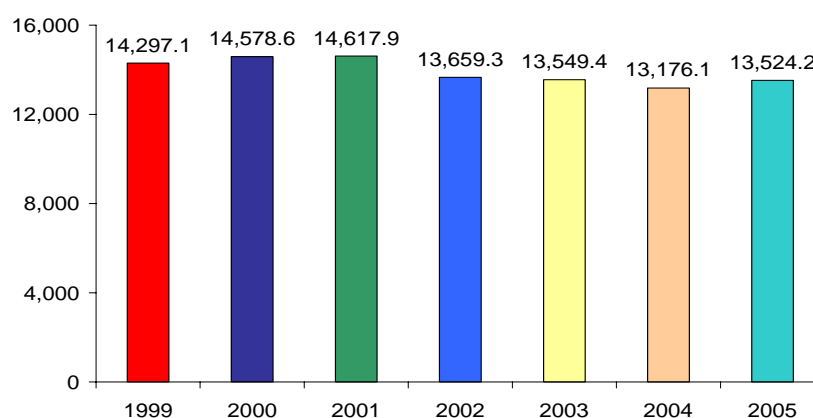
POPULATION AND FACILITY OCCUPANCY

Average Daily Population (ADP)

ADP is the average daily number of juveniles in detention on any given day within a particular time period. Juvenile detention systems calculate and submit monthly ADPs; the CSA aggregates the data to compute both quarterly and annual results.

The total ADP includes juveniles in county detention facilities or “other detention settings” – i.e., juveniles who receive custody time credit for home supervision, electronic monitoring, or a type of alternative confinement (such as work programs), but who are not confined in a detention facility.

Chart 1: ADP TOTAL, YEAR



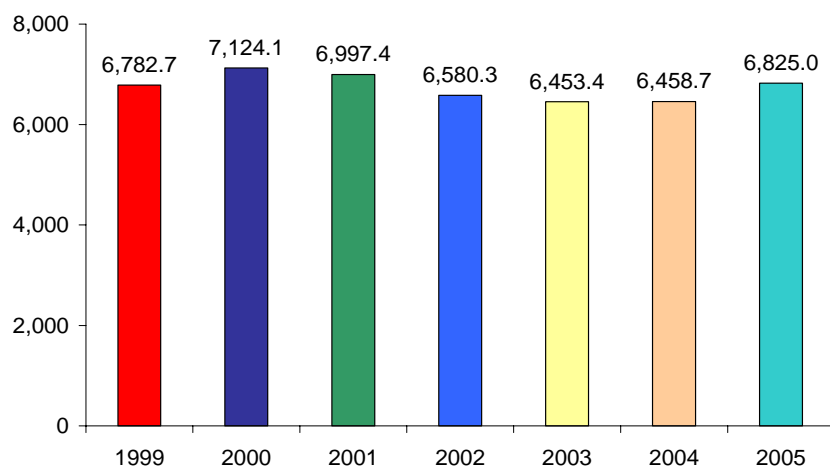
As Chart 1 illustrates, the total ADP of juveniles in detention in 2005 was 13,524. This represents a 2.6% increase in total ADP over 2004 and reverses the trend of annual decreases in overall ADP that began in 2002. It is important, however, to analyze ADPs relative to the individual categories of juvenile detention and observe trends within each population as follows.

Facility ADP

Juvenile Halls

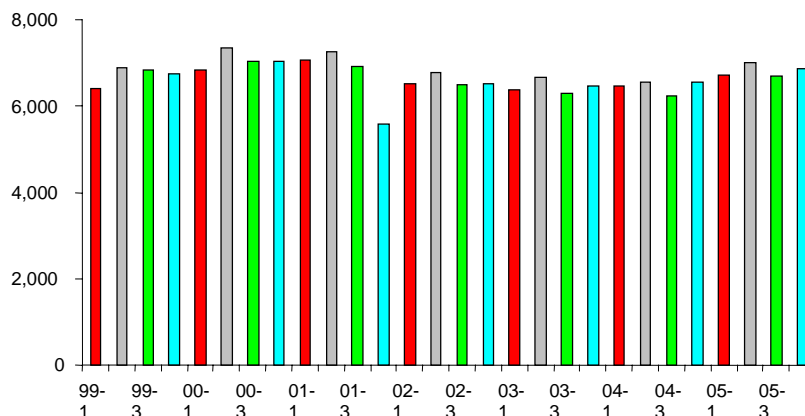
Juvenile halls are county-operated facilities where juveniles are either held pending disposition (pre-disposition), or are serving a court-ordered period of detention (post-disposition). As illustrated in Chart 2, in 2005 the ADP of juveniles confined to juvenile halls was 6,825, which represents a 5.7% increase from 2004 levels reversing three years of declining population.

Chart 2: HALL ADP, YEAR



As illustrated in Chart 3, the JDPS has shown that during each calendar year, the ADP is highest during the 2nd Quarter.

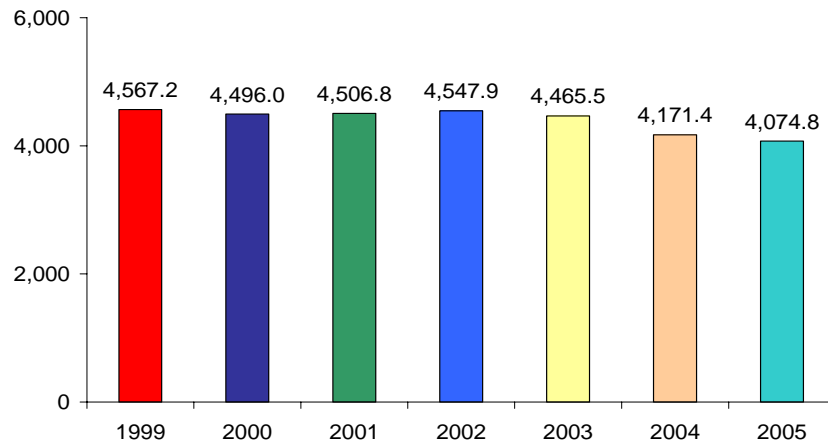
Chart 3: HALL ADP,



Camps

As illustrated in Chart 4, after remaining stable for several years, the ADP for camps decreased nearly 7% in 2004 and decreased an additional 2.3% in 2005 (4,075).

Chart 4: CAMP ADP, YEAR

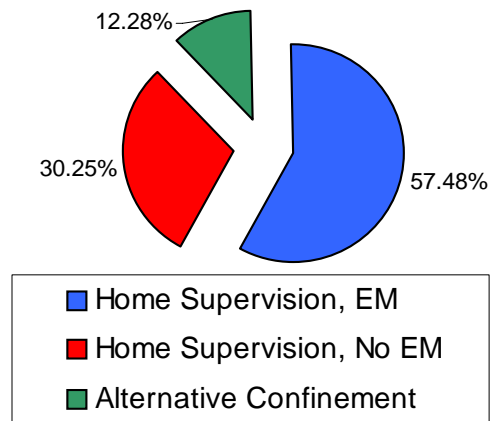


Juveniles in Other Detention Settings

During 2005, the ADP of juveniles in other detention settings – i.e., those who are receiving custody time credit, but who are not detained in a facility – was 2,624, about 19% of the total ADP.

Chart 5 highlights the breakout of juveniles in other detention settings during 2005. The majority of juveniles in other detention settings in 2005 were on home supervision with electronic monitoring.

Chart 5: OTHER ADP, 2004

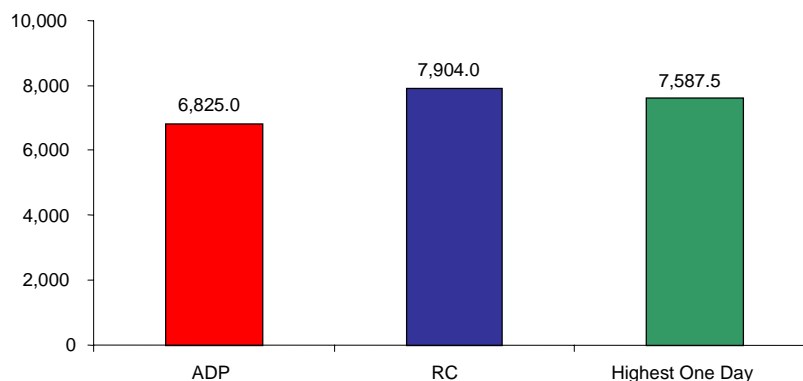


Facility Capacity Need and Crowding

Facility capacity has increased, in part, due to a program of state and federal grant funding of facility construction projects primarily intended to replace old, unsafe and dilapidated facilities, as well as to increase future capacity to meet statewide need in the coming decades. The construction program began in 1997; the first beds came on line in 1999, and all beds will be on line in 2007 when the grant program will end. 2004 was the first year since the inception of the Survey where statewide county juvenile facility capacity was higher than the statewide county detained population, a trend which continued in 2005 as shown in Chart 6. Completed construction projects, and those that are now underway, will eliminate and replace 2,221 old, unsafe and dilapidated beds and will add a total of 3,168 beds (from 1999 levels) by 2007². The vast majority of beds are being replaced and constructed in juvenile halls.

There are still many individual facilities in the state where there are insufficient beds to accommodate today's population, although construction efforts now underway, when complete, are expected to alleviate crowding issues in most jurisdictions. Even in a particular facility in which bed space is available, classification and programming restrictions will limit areas within the facility where certain juveniles can be safely housed. Conventional correctional best practices suggests that facilities must remain between 85-90% of total capacity in order to accommodate both the current population and variation in day-to-day intake and classification needs. Ideally, leaving a certain number of beds available allows a facility manager to appropriately classify and program the facility population, adjusting for peak population, on any given day.

**Chart 6: ADP, RC & HIGH DAY,
JUVENILE HALLS**



² Counties may add additional beds and, conversely, eliminate greater numbers of outmoded or dilapidated beds independent of state and federal grant programs. These two factors create difficulty in forecasting local juvenile hall and camp capacities that may be more or less than anticipated at the conclusion of the state and federal grant program in 2007.

Crowding in a juvenile detention facility, as defined by Title 15, Section 1343, California Code of Regulations, occurs when a facility exceeds RC for fifteen or more days during the month. During 2005, 11 counties reported crowding conditions in one or more of their detention facilities for at least one month during the year (down from 20 in 2004). Nine counties reported crowding conditions in one or more of their detention facilities for at least six months during the year (down from 10 in 2004). It is anticipated that this number will decrease in 2006 with the opening of new/expanded facilities.

The California Department of Finance's Demographic Research Unit projects that California's at-risk juvenile population will be nearly 25% larger in 2010 than it was in 2000 which may eventually impact ADP.

Average Length of Stay

The Average Length of Stay (ALS) for juveniles in juvenile halls was determined using two different methods of data collection and computation.

1. The bed days (equal to the ADP times 365 days) for a calendar year was divided by the number of bookings reported for a calendar year. The result was the number of bed days required for each booking or ALS.
2. Each jurisdiction reported to the CSA the ALS of all juveniles released from juvenile hall during each calendar year since 1999. A statistical computation determined the mean ALS of the jurisdiction averages.

The CSA is currently analyzing these approaches to determine which of the two methods of estimating ALS is the most reliable and accurate. To date, both methods have produced estimates that are very close to one another, which lends support to the conclusion that they are accurate and that on average, a minor's stay in a juvenile hall lasts about 21.75 days.

Juvenile Hall Bookings

During 2005, there were an average of 9,282 bookings into juvenile halls each month. Since 2000, the average number of bookings per month has decreased by 12.9%. Interestingly, 2005 juvenile hall ADP increased 5.7% over 2004, although bookings continued to decline. Chart 7 highlights the average number of bookings per month since 1999.

**Chart 7: BOOKINGS PER MONTH,
YEAR**

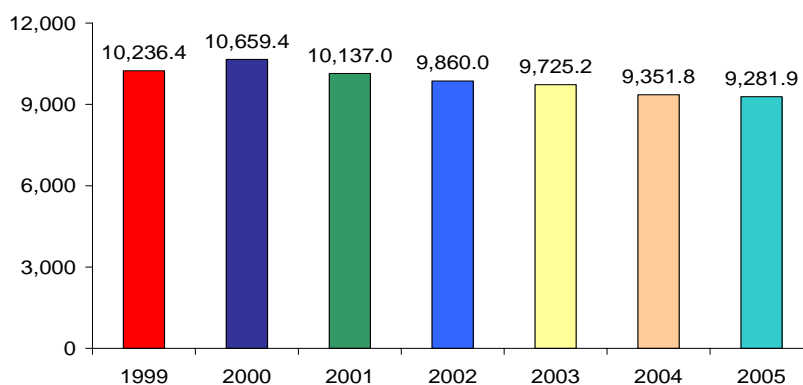
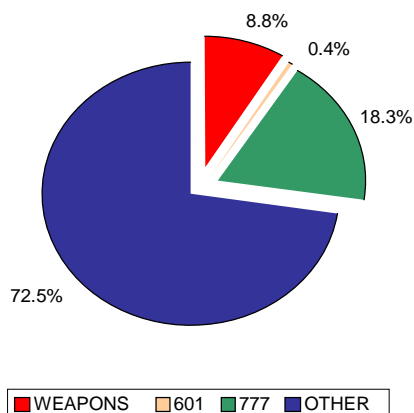


Chart 8 illustrates the 2005 percentage of ADP for the various types of bookings that the JDPS monitors. Although the number of bookings decreased in 2005, the number of bookings for weapons charges increased (814 in 2005 and 748 in 2004). Welfare and Institutions Code (WIC) 777 violation of probation bookings have decreased; the average per month number decreased from 1,746 in 2004 to 1701 in 2005. WIC 601 status offender bookings continue to comprise the lowest number of bookings; in 2005, less than 1% of the total bookings were WIC 601 bookings.

Chart 8: TYPE OF BOOKINGS,

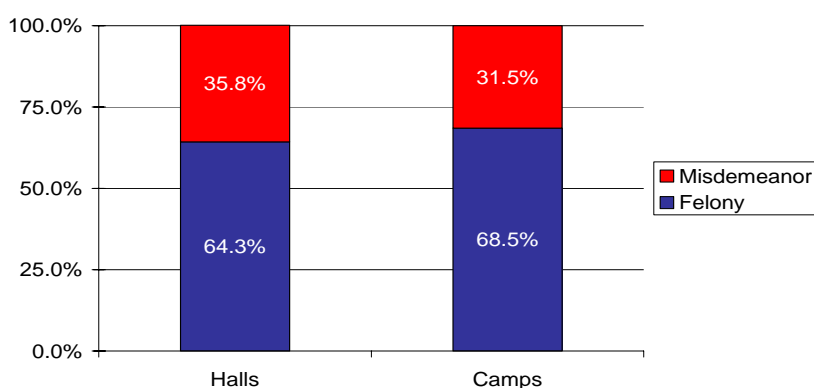


DETAINEE CHARACTERISTICS, MENTAL HEALTH AND BEHAVIORAL ISSUES

Distribution of Charges

The distribution of felony and misdemeanor charges of juveniles in detention will impact the levels of services provided and overall levels of security required in a particular facility. A greater concentration of juveniles with higher charges requires increased levels of both resources and security in order to ensure safety and stability.

Chart 9: DISTRIBUTION OF CHARGES, HALLS & CAMPS



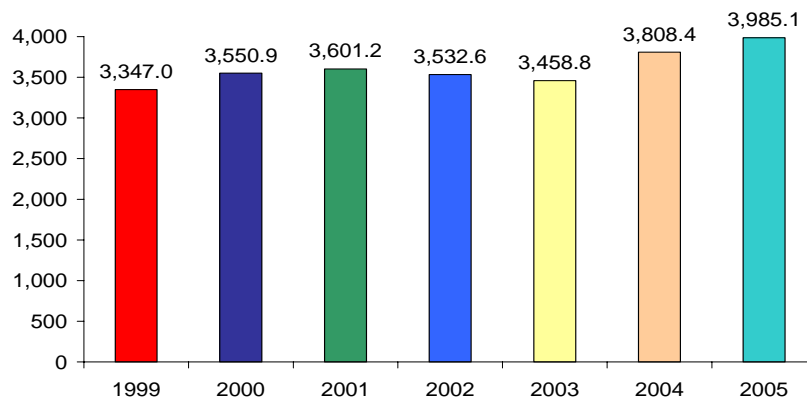
During 2005, 66% of the total juvenile detention population was charged with a felony offense representing a 1% increase over 2004. Chart 9 illustrates the breakout of misdemeanor and felony charges in juvenile halls and camps over 2005. Juvenile halls have remained consistent at about 65% felony population since 2002. The felony population in camps increased by 3% from 2002 levels to almost 69% in 2005. The fact that nearly two-thirds of the detained population is charged with a felony offense suggests that security remains an important component in both facility design and program operations.

Detention Disposition

Juvenile halls were originally designed as “pre-disposition” facilities, where juveniles who had not yet received adjudication, but were either a risk to themselves or others, awaited their final disposition. Juveniles who received a commitment to a county detention facility were generally housed in a camp facility, where juveniles received programming designed for rehabilitation. Camp facilities exclusively house post-disposition juveniles. The *Ricardo M* court decision, and shifts in juvenile justice trends, has enabled juvenile halls to be used for post-dispositional placement of juveniles in addition to their traditional use for pre-dispositional confinement.

As shown in Chart 10, the total number of pre-disposition juveniles in halls increased 19.1% from 1999 to 2005, with the greatest change occurring from 2003 to 2004 when the increase was 10% year-to-year. The percentage of pre-disposition minors in juvenile halls increased from 49% of the total ADP in 1999 to 58% in 2005.

**Chart 10: PRE-DISPOSITION IN
JUVENILE HALL, YEAR**

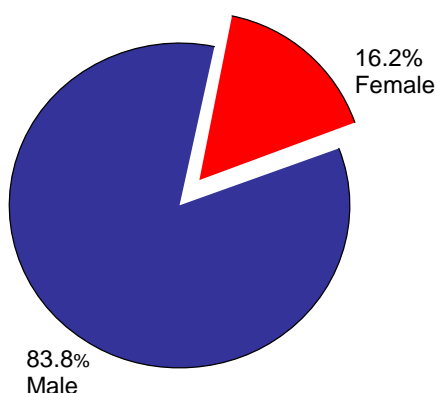


Examining the distribution of pre- and post-disposition status in juvenile halls enables facility managers to more effectively determine where resources must be allocated. Typically, pre-disposition juveniles will be assigned to higher-security housing and will participate in programming designed with higher levels of security in mind. Due to the uncertain result of their impending adjudication, pre-disposition juveniles may be more vulnerable to erratic behavior and propensity for self-harm. Additionally, minors in juvenile halls require enhanced staff and security resources when they appear in court and meet with legal counsel.

Gender of Juveniles in Custody

Housing and programming options in juvenile detention facilities must be planned with their populations in mind. In addition to the level of charge (felony or misdemeanor) and disposition status, facility managers must consider the gender of their population. Traditionally, males comprised a greater percentage of the population of the juveniles in detention, and 2005 is no exception. As illustrated by Chart 11, males comprised slightly less than 84% of the total juvenile detention ADP in 2005.

**Chart 11: GENDER BREAKOUT
DETAINED JUVENILES,**



From 1999 to 2005, however, the percentage of male ADP in detention facilities has been decreasing, while the percent of females has been increasing. The percentage of male ADP has decreased from 87% of the total ADP in 1999 to 83.8% in 2005.

Camps have experienced the most significant increase in the number of females. From 1999 to 2005, the number of females in camps increased from 369 to 437, an 18.4% increase. The ADP of females in juvenile halls has increased significantly as well. From 1999 to 2005, the number of females in juvenile halls increased from 1,028 to 1,208, a 17.5% increase.

Age Distribution

The age distribution of juveniles in juvenile halls and camps has been fairly stable over the history of the JDPS. According to the 2005 data, the 15-17 age range accounts for 77.5% of the juvenile hall population and 76.67% of the camp population. For juvenile halls, the 12-14 age range accounts for the next highest percentage of juveniles at 14.4%, followed by the 18-and-over age range at 8.3%. On average, there are only 13 juveniles under 12 years of age in juvenile halls in California.

For camps, the 18-and-over age range accounts for 15.6% of the juveniles, with 7.4% being in the 12-14 age range. The majority of juveniles in camps are in the 15-17 age range, almost 76.7%. On two occasions in 2005, there was one juvenile under 12 years of age in a camp.

Critical Identifiers

Several characteristics of juveniles in detention facilities are tracked on a quarterly basis via the JDPS. Counties report critical identifier information via the JDPS on a snapshot basis on the 15th day of the last month of each quarter (they gather the data on that day and report it later to us). Table 1 is a summary of these critical identifiers since 1999.

<i>Table 1: Critical Identifiers, Average per Quarter</i>							
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Juveniles awaiting placement	997	1120	929	828	687	637	661
Juveniles awaiting transfer to camp	682	708	653	426	445	484	611
Juveniles awaiting transfer to CYA	139	158	136	136	103	90	96
Juveniles hospitalized outside detention facilities	48	20	28	*			
Juveniles detained for 707(b) WIC offenses	1,331	1,019	1074	739	814	792	804
Juveniles found unfit per 707.01 WIC	294	188	180	173	126	98	117
Court Commitments to Juvenile Hall (Ricardo M)				791	791	795	837
Direct Files to Adult Court				88	126	142	187
Hospitalized for Medical Reasons				14	8	7	14
Hospitalized for Mental Health Reasons				20	19	11	15

The number of juveniles awaiting placement per quarter reached its peak in 2000 at 1,120. While the average number of juveniles awaiting placement in 2005 increased by an average of 24 juveniles per quarter, the total is 41% less than recorded in 2000 and has been fairly stable over the past three years.

The number of juveniles per quarter awaiting transfers to a camp increased by more than 26% in 2005.

In 2005, the average number of juveniles per quarter awaiting transfers to the California Youth Authority (CYA) per quarter was 96. This number has been stable over the past few years and represents a decrease of 31% since 1999.

* Data are now separated by reasons for hospitalization.

During 2005, an average of 14 juveniles per quarter were hospitalized for medical reasons, and 15 were hospitalized for mental health reasons.

The number of juveniles detained for 707 (b) WIC offenses and the number of juveniles that were found unfit for juvenile court showed a minor increase in 2005 (over 2004); however, both have remain well below the numbers recorded between 1999 and 2001.

The average number of court commitments to juvenile hall was 837 per quarter in 2005, an increase of approximately 5% after having remained stable during 2002, 2003 and 2004 (791, 791 and 795 respectively).

Mental Health Issues

Counties are required to report the total number of open mental heath cases during each month (snapshot). Open mental health cases are defined as an actual open chart or file with the mental health provider, when a juvenile is actively in need of, and receiving, documented mental health care or services. Open mental health cases are tangible numbers that mental health providers are able to provide.

Chart 12 depicts the average number of open mental health cases on a given day in 2005. The average number of open mental health cases increased 2.3% from 2004 to 2005. The result is that on a given day there are an average of 3,453 juveniles detained with open mental health cases; this translates to 32% of the detained juvenile population having an open mental health case. Given the implications of open mental health cases for facility managers, the CSA will continue to monitor this variable for trends.

Chart 12: OPEN MENTAL HEALTH

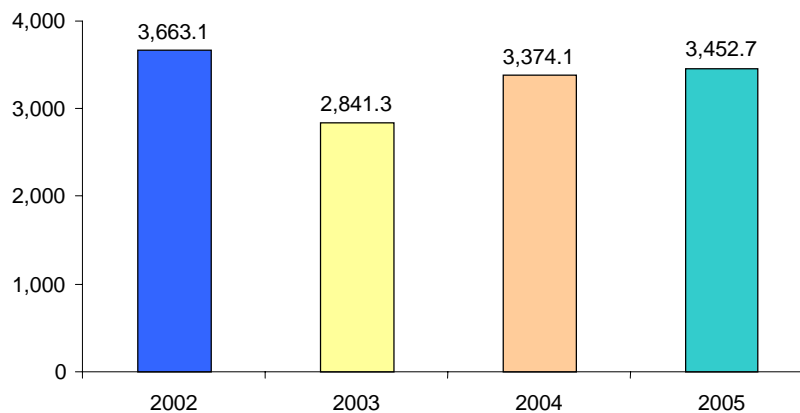
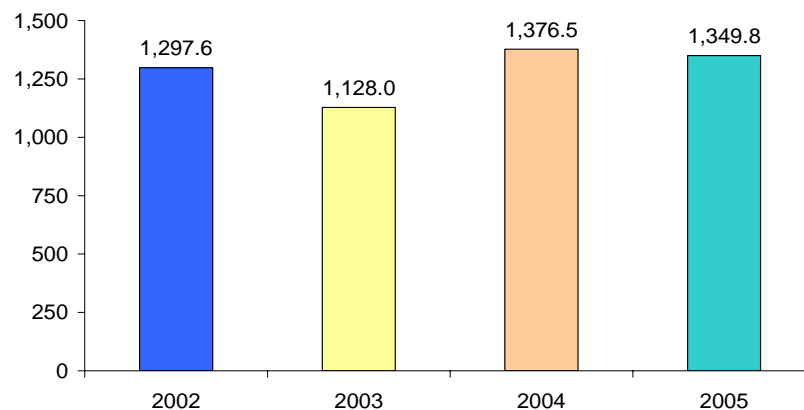


Chart 13 illustrates the average number of juveniles on psychotropic medication on a given day in 2005. The average number of juveniles who were receiving psychotropic medication in 2005 was almost 2% less than in 2004; however, on average 12.4% of the detained ADP is receiving psychotropic medication.

**Chart 13: PSYCHOTROPIC MEDICATION,
YEAR**



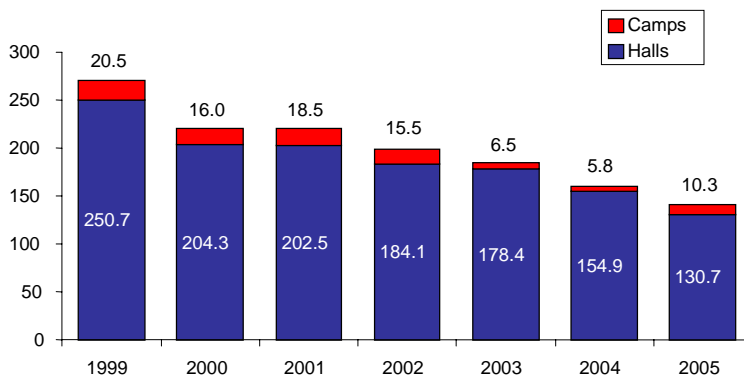
Suicide Attempts

The JDPS defines a suicide attempt as an act where a juvenile overtly, either through verbal or physical gestures, displays an intention to take his or her own life. Based on this overt gesture, staff then determines that an increased level of supervision is necessary as a direct and immediate response to the suicide threat/attempt. The JDPS does not count those threats/attempts that are not serious and do not require increased levels of supervision. The total number of suicide attempts each quarter is collected by the JDPS.

Chart 14 illustrates the average quarterly suicide attempts each year since 1999 in both juvenile halls and camps. Fortunately, attempts in both types of facilities have been decreasing. In 1999, for example, there were a total of 1,083 suicide attempts. In 2005, there were 643 attempts; a decrease of 440 attempts, or 41%, since 1999.

The rate of suicide attempts in juvenile halls is 19.2 per 1,000 (down from 23.9 per thousand in 2004), whereas the rate in camps is 2.5 per 1,000 (up from 1.4 in 2004). For every suicide attempt in a camp, there are 13 attempts in juvenile hall. Juveniles in halls are clearly at a higher risk of suicide attempts.

Chart 14: AVERAGE QUARTERLY ATTEMPTS,



The fact that the rate of suicide attempts continues to decline, despite an increase in the ADP, is a testament to staff training, preparedness and awareness.

Assaults on Staff

Juvenile assaults on staff, which result in an additional charge being filed, are reported on a quarterly basis. As expected, the data show that juveniles in halls commit more assaults than the juveniles in camps. On a per capita basis, juveniles in halls are 8.5 times more likely to commit assault than in camps. There were an average of 110 assaults in halls each quarter during 2005, and an average of almost 13 in camps.

Escapes

Escapes from juvenile detention are captured on a quarterly basis. The JDPS defines an escape as an instance where a juvenile has left custody without authorization. The definition does not include instances where a juvenile fled custody, returned on his/her own, and no formal action was taken. Escapes include: fleeing from a detention facility; fleeing from a staff member while outside detention; and, failing to return from a furlough.

There were an average of 164 escapes from detention each quarter during 2005 (down from 202 in 2004). The majority was from camps, which saw an average of 152 escapes each quarter during 2005. Most camps employ a less restrictive security design than juvenile halls.

PERSPECTIVE

The collection and analysis of seven years of data sheds light on several emerging trends in juvenile detention, which we have highlighted in this report. The reader is cautioned about drawing definitive conclusions simply based on these data. Juvenile detention data is impacted by many external and unreported factors (i.e., year-to-year changes in fiscal climates at the local level which impact resource allocation decisions; availability, use and effectiveness of various alternatives to detention and crime prevention initiatives; changes in local judicial and detention philosophies; new state laws; crime and arrest rates; among other factors). As such, the precise cause of changes in reported data elements is sometimes difficult to determine, especially when results for all counties are aggregated and reported on a statewide basis.

Despite the decline in the number of bookings recorded in 2005, the ADP in juvenile halls increased by 5.7%. At the same time, the ADP in camps decreased for the second year in a row. Curiously, the number of juveniles in halls awaiting transfer to a camp increased 26% while the average number of unoccupied camp beds increased from 1,010 in 2004 to 1,372 in 2005.

Juveniles in detention with mental health problems continue to be a major issue facing facility managers. In 2005, 32% of juveniles in detention facilities had an open mental health case, and the number of juveniles on psychotropic medication remains high. This trend impacts facility safety and security, and has fiscal and programmatic implications as well.

The population of detained females continues to rise, increasing nearly 9% from 1999 to 2005. The issues associated with female populations, including victimization and health concerns, typically exceed those of male populations. Facility administrators must plan for proper allocation of resources according to gender, including sufficient housing space for female offenders.

In the coming year, CSA staff will continue to closely monitor JDPS data with an emphasis on ADP in halls and camps; mental health issues among the juvenile population; and the impact of females on detention facilities.

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Juvenile Detention Profile Survey Definitions

Assaults on Staff – a minor has physically attacked staff, causing injury or death. Assaults must result in an incident report or charges filed against the minor. Assaults include gassing.

Average Daily Population (ADP) – the ADP is determined by counting the number of juveniles in custody each day of the month, summing (i.e., adding) the daily counts, and dividing the sum by the number of days in the month. The resulting value is the ADP. The daily counts used in the calculation are to be taken at 0600 hours. All ADP values are to be reported to the first decimal point.

Average Length of Stay (ALS) – the ALS is calculated by taking the number of days served by each juvenile released from detention during the quarter, summing (adding) these numbers, and dividing by the number of juveniles who were released. Length of stay for each individual includes all continuous days served from date of intake until date of release, including any days served during previous reporting periods.

Booking – any admission into juvenile hall for a law violation or by court order.

Direct Files to Adult Court-602(b) and 707(d) WIC: – juveniles who are in the adult court process due to a **direct filing** pursuant to WIC Section 602 (b) (mandatory) or WIC Section 707 (d) (discretionary).

Escapes – a minor who left the control and custody of the juvenile detention facility without authorization. Includes escaping from the facility, fleeing from a staff member, fleeing from a work assignment, escaping while at court or a medical facility, or failing to return from a furlough.

Felony – a crime that is punishable with death or by imprisonment in the state prison, pursuant to Section 17 of the Penal Code.

Highest One-Day Count – the date of the month on which the total combined population for all the juvenile halls, camps and “other juveniles in the system” was the highest.

Misdemeanor – every other crime or public offense except those offenses that are classified as either a felony or an infraction. Punishable by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed 6 months or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both, pursuant to Sections 17 and 19 of the Penal Code.

Other Detention Settings – refers to “juveniles in alternative confinement programs” who are receiving credit for custody time.

One-Day Snapshot – a count of the number of juveniles in the detention facility on a single day of the month. The time and day to be used for the one-day snapshots are 0600 hours on the 15th of the month.

Open Mental Health Cases: – the total number of juveniles who have an “open mental health case” with the mental health provider.

Pre-Disposition Minor – a juvenile who is awaiting a finding, judgment and disposition by the juvenile court, on alleged criminal charges.

Post-Disposition Minor – a juvenile who has received a disposition from the juvenile court.

Psychotropic Medication – any prescription medication that influences emotions or behavior.

Rated Capacity (RC) – the maximum population a facility may have based on the assessment of the Corrections Standards Authority.

601 Booking – minor booked into the juvenile hall in violation of Section 601 WIC, a status offense (truancy, runaway, curfew violation).

777 Booking – 602 WIC ward of the court minor booked into the juvenile hall in violation of Section 777 WIC, alleging a violation of a condition of probation, not amounting to a crime.

707 (b) Offense – offenses delineated in Section 707 (b) of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

707.01 WIC Minor – any minor who has been found as an unfit subject for juvenile court and has been remanded to the adult court, pursuant to Section 707.01 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

Status Offenders – minors described in Section 601 of the Welfare and Institutions Code who are habitually disobedient or truant.

Suicide Attempt – when a juvenile endeavored to commit suicide as measured by the facility initiating a suicide watch. A suicide watch is the direct observation of a juvenile who might attempt suicide. This does not include juveniles identified as suicidal because of notice on admission or prior history.

Weapons Related Offense – an offense in which a minor is booked into juvenile hall for an offense where a weapon was used in the commission of the booking offense.

Appendix B
JUVENILE FACILITIES BY COUNTY, TYPE AND RATED CAPACITY (RC)
AS OF DECEMBER 2005

County	Facility	Type	RC
Alameda	Alameda County Juvenile Hall	JH	299
	Alameda Camp Sweeney	Camp	105
Butte	Butte County Juvenile Hall	JH	60
Colusa	Colusa Fouts Springs Boys Ranch	Camp	162
Contra Costa	Contra Costa Juvenile Hall	JH	190
	Contra Costa Orin Allen Ranch	Camp	100
Del Norte	Del Norte Juvenile Hall	JH	20
	Del Norte Bar O Boys Ranch	Camp	42
El Dorado	El Dorado County Juvenile Hall	JH	40
	So. Lake Tahoe Juv. Treatment Ctr.	JH	40
Fresno	Fresno County Juvenile Hall	JH	265
	North Jail Annex Juvenile Hall	JH	30
	Elkhorn Camp	Camp	200
Glenn	Jane Hahn Juvenile Hall	JH	22
Humboldt	Humboldt County Juvenile Hall	JH	26
	Humboldt Regional Center	JH	18
Imperial	Imperial County Juvenile Hall	JH	72
Inyo	Inyo County Juvenile Hall	JH	14
Kern	James G. Bowles Juvenile Hall	JH	138
	Avenues To Change	Camp	20
	Camp Erwin Owen	Camp	125
	Larry J. Rhoades Crossroads Facility	Camp	80
	Pathways Academy	Camp	30
Kings	Kings County Juvenile Center	JH	63
	Kings County Juv. Boot Camp	Camp	45
	Kings Female Treatment Center	Camp	15
Lake	Lake County Juvenile Hall	JH	40
Lassen	Lassen County Juvenile Hall	JH	49
Los Angeles	L. A. Central Juvenile Hall	JH	678
	Los Padrinos Juvenile Hall	JH	605
	Barry J. Nidorf Juvenile Hall	JH	668
	Challenger Memorial Youth Center	SPJH	57
	L. A. Afflerbaugh	Camp	116
	L. A. Camp David Gonzales	Camp	125
	L. A. Camp Karl Holton	Camp	125
	L. A. Camp Jarvis	Camp	110
	L. A. Camp Kilpatrick	Camp	124
	L. A. Camp Dorothy Kirby	Camp	100
	L. A. Camp McNair	Camp	110
	L. A. Camp Mendenhall	Camp	105

County	Facility	Type	RC
Los Angeles	L. A. Camp Miller	Camp	115
	L. A. Camp Munz	Camp	105
	L. A. Camp Onizuka	Camp	110
	L. A. Camp Paige	Camp	116
	L. A. Camp Resnik	Camp	110
	L. A. Camp Rockey	Camp	125
	L. A. Camp Louis Routh	Camp	90
	L. A. Camp Scobee	Camp	110
	L. A. Camp Joseph Scott	Camp	125
	L. A. Camp Kenyon J. Scudder	Camp	105
	L. A. Camp Smith	Camp	110
Madera	Juvenile Detention Center	JH	70
	Juvenile Correctional Camp	Camp	64
Marin	Marin County Juvenile Hall	JH	40
Mariposa	Mariposa Special Purpose JH	SPJH	4
Mendocino	Mendocino County Juvenile Hall	JH	43
Merced	Juvenile Justice Corr. Complex	JH	90
Mono	Mono County SPJH	SPJH	4
Monterey	Wellington M. Smith Jr. J.H.	JH	114
	Monterey County Youth Center	Camp	79
Napa	Napa County Juvenile Hall	JH	40
Nevada	Nevada County Juvenile Hall	JH	30
Orange	Orange County Juvenile Hall	JH	434
	Orange Co. Lacy Juvenile Annex	JH	54
	Orange Co. Joplin Youth Center	Camp	64
	Orange Co. Los Pinos Conservation Camp	Camp	156
	Orange Co. Youth Guidance Ctr.	Camp	125
Placer	Placer Juvenile Detention	JH	55
Plumas	Plumas County Juvenile Hall	SPJH	8
Riverside	Riverside Juvenile Hall	JH	217
	Southwest Juvenile Hall	JH	99
	Indio Juvenile Hall	JH	129
	Desert Youth Academy	Camp	25
	Twin Pines Ranch	Camp	70
	Van Horn Youth Center	Camp	40
Sacramento	B.T. Collins Juvenile Center	JH	261
	Sacramento County Boys Ranch	Camp	125
	Warren E. Thornton Youth Center	Camp	50
San Benito	San Benito County Juvenile Hall	JH	20
San Bernardino	San Bernardino Juvenile Hall	JH	281
	High Desert Juvenile Detention Center	JH	100
	West Valley Juvenile Hall	JH	182
	Regional Youth Education Facility	Camp	100

County	Facility	Type	RC
San Bernardino	Camp Heart Bar	Camp	20
San Diego	Kearny Mesa Juvenile Hall	JH	359
	East Mesa Juvenile Hall	JH	200
	Camp Barrett Y.C.C.	Camp	125
	Campo Juvenile Ranch Facility	Camp	250
	Girls Rehabilitation Facility	Camp	50
San Francisco	San Francisco Youth Guidance Center	JH	104
	Log Cabin Ranch	Camp	84
San Joaquin	San Joaquin Juvenile Hall	JH	179
	San Joaquin Probation Camp	Camp	45
San Luis Obispo	SLO County Juvenile Hall	JH	45
San Mateo	San Mateo County Juvenile Hall	JH	163
	San Mateo Camp Glenwood	Camp	64
Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara Juvenile Hall	JH	56
	Santa Maria Juvenile Hall	JH	100
	Los Prietos Boys Camp	Camp	56
	Los Prietos Boys Academy	Camp	40
Santa Clara	Santa Clara Juvenile Hall	JH	300
	Harold Holden	Camp	108
	William James Boys Ranch	Camp	96
	Muriel Wright Center	Camp	64
Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz Juvenile Hall	JH	42
Shasta	Shasta County Juvenile Hall	JH	56
	Regional Boys Camp	Camp	45
Siskiyou	Siskiyou County Juvenile Hall	JH	24
Solano	Solano County Juvenile Hall	JH	88
	Solano New Foundations	Camp	30
Sonoma	Sonoma County Juvenile Hall	JH	100
	Sonoma County Probation Camp	Camp	24
	Sonoma Co. Sierra Youth Center	Camp	24
Stanislaus	Stanislaus County Juvenile Hall	JH	158
Tehama	Tehama County Juvenile Hall	JH	40
Trinity	Trinity Juvenile Detention	JH	28
Tulare	Tulare Co. Juvenile Det. Facility	JH	210
	Tulare County Youth Facility	Camp	132
Ventura	Steven Z. Perrin(VCPAJF) Det Services	JH	90
	Steven Z. Perrin (VCPAJF) Commitment Serv	Camp	120
Yolo	Yolo County Juvenile Hall	JH	90
Yuba	Yuba/Sutter Juvenile Hall	JH	60
	Maxine Singer Center Camp	Camp	60